

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE, MD. JUNE 28, 1836.

Vol. III

—This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1836.

We were conversing on Saturday last, with a most excellent farmer who resides in our vicinity upon the subject of the weather and crops, when he informed us, that his wheat, which had escaped the desolation of the *Hessian Fly*, had become sorely affected with the *Scab*; that it was sickening to look at the ravages it had made; that within the last few days his prospects for a good crop were most brilliant indeed; but now he looked forward to nothing but disappointment.

We published a few numbers back an imperfect account of the sale of Mr. Powell's stock of cattle, and take pleasure in supplying the deficiencies in the former one by the one now inserted. The sale is one which will be looked upon hereafter with interest, as proving the high estimation in which the short horned Durhams are deservedly held in this country. The West upon this occasion, it will be seen, stepped forward with that generous spirit of manly enterprise which has ever distinguished her.

THEORY OF VAN MONS AS TO THE MODE OF OBTAINING EXCELLENT FRUIT FROM SEED.

The June number of the Horticultural Register and Gardener's Magazine, contains a most interesting article on Mr. Van Mons' method of raising fruit trees from the seed. The paper was communicated by that distinguished Horticulturist and zealous friend of science, the Hon. Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts. Mr. D. has prefaced the theory of Mr. Van Mons, with a very minute account of his history, which, from the deep interest it excited in us loses nothing from being prepared by the pen of so ripe a scholar and accomplished a gentleman as is its author. The graphic notice of Mr. Van Mons, as well as being drawn up with much feeling and skill, and, therefore, reflecting great credit upon

its writer, contains many incidents of deep moment to the horticultural world. Our limits will not permit us, or we would with all possible pleasure insert the prefatory article entire, but being thus precluded, we must content ourselves with giving a succinct abstract of Mr. Van Mons' theory, which, while it presents much of novelty and intrepidity, shews that its learned author is possessed of that genuine moral courage essential alike to make a man respected, and to entitle him to the appellation of being a benefactor of his species.

As Mr. Dearborn very properly observes, it is necessary to recall certain circumstances in relation to Mr. Van Mons, to induce the reader to think that when a man of such a temperament, establishes a theory on the regeneration of fruits, after having practised his experiments during fifty consecutive years, it will be received with much greater confidence, as it quadrates with the course of nature.

At the age of fifteen, Mr. Van Mons sowed, in his father's garden, the seeds of perennial flowers, roses and other shrubs, with the design of observing the development, the successive generations, and the variations, which might thus be produced. To these he soon added seeds and stones of the well known fruits, and remarked that of all his young plants, the pears were those which least resembled their parent. He searched the gardens and nurseries, markets and neighboring provinces, to confirm or rectify his first ideas, on the causes of the variation in flowers and fruits.

At the age of 22 years, the basis of his theory was fixed, and he was established as a pharmacist. At that time he had a gardener, named Meuris, in whom he discovered a disposition for observation: he initiated him into his pomological views, and in a short time Meuris was capable of laboring with success as well alone as with his master. In their journeys they bought every where, wild and free stocks of fruit trees, which had a favorable appearance. They were so familiar with the characteristics, which the aspect and the wood furnished, that they could purchase as well in winter as in summer. Mr. Van Mons had in a short time 80,000 fruit trees in his nursery.

Mr. Van Mons after a long series of experiments, arrived at this conclusion, or rather established this law, that so long as plants remain in their natural situation, they do not sensibly vary, and their seeds always produce the same, but on changing their climate and territory, several among them vary, some more, and some less, and when they have once departed from their natural state they never again return to it, but are removed more and more therefrom, by successive generations, and produced sufficiently often, distinct races, more or less durable, and that finally if these varieties are carried back to the territory of their ancestors, they will neither represent the character of their parents, or ever return to the species from whence they sprung.

Mr. Van Mons has introduced wild pear trees into the middle of his nursery, of the best perfected varieties; these wild trees, or subnatural species, as he calls them, have not varied, and continued to yield poor acid fruit; the seeds of this bad fruit have been sown and they have always produced wild trees; and although these wild trees flourish in the midst of the perfected varieties, the seeds of both being sowed, neither produced any hybrids, from which Mr. Van Mons concluded, that there cannot be a cross fecundation between a natural species and a variety. He does not deny that the species can be mutually fecundated, or that the varieties can be in like manner fecundated; but he maintains, that the plants which are the result, never offer an appreciable resemblance, either to the father or mother. The origin, therefore, which Linnæus has given to the *Datisca cannabina* may be considered fabulous. Besides, he does not believe that hybrids are so frequently produced, as has been alleged.

Mr. Van Mons was the first to ascertain and assert, contrary to appearances and common opinion, that double flowers are not a variation, but rather, a sign of what he calls *feebleness*.—This assertion which may be considered bold for the age, has since been ranked among the number of truths, from the fact, that it has been ascertained, there is less solid matter in all the supernumerary petals of a double flower, than there would have been in the seeds, if the flower had not been double. He contends that, all things

besides being equal, a scion taken from an apple grafted on a paradise stock, or from a pear grafted on a quince, does not succeed well when placed on a free stock: that if the paradise and quince render the grafts more precocious, and give a greater volume to the fruit, they impair the vigor of the tree and abridge its life, by not furnishing sufficient nourishment, and that it is just to conclude, that a scion taken from such a tree has already been impaired. From these facts, Mr. Van Mons recommends that scions be always engrafted on free stocks, and that such individuals be selected which appear most to resemble in vigor and physiology the varieties which are to be engrafted upon them.

Mr. Van Mons contends that as long as plants in a state of nature remain in their natal soil, they produce, during their whole lives, seeds which do not degenerate. For instance, seeds taken from a Baobab that was two thousand years old, produced trees like itself quite as well as those which it had borne at the age of twenty years. Wild pear trees in a state of nature and in their native soil, always reproduce seeds, without any sensible variation. It is not the same with plants born in a state of variation, either in consequence of having changed the climate, the territory, or some other unknown cause. The seeds which a domesticated pear—(that is to say, one which has been for a long time in a state of variation) yields at its hundredth fructification, produces trees not only very different from itself in consequence of its being only a variety—and the bounds of variation are not known in descending from parent to son—but still very different from the trees which have been produced from the seed of its first fructification; and the older a domesticated pear becomes, the nearer do the trees produced from its latest seeds approach to a state of nature, without, nevertheless, being able ever to return to it.

Mr. Van Mons further asserts, that as the seeds of the first fructification of an annual plant, in a state of variation, produces plants which may vary without removing far from the state of their parent, while on the contrary, the seeds which are yielded by the hundredth fructification of a domesticated pear of excellent quality, or for a long time in a state of variation, produce a great variety of trees, which neither resemble their parent, and whose fruit almost always detestable, are more or less near to a wild state: this difference should have its cause in an unfavorable modification,—in a degeneracy which the seed of the pear undergoes in consequence of the age of the variety which bore it.

Mr. Van Mons advances this as the result of his experience—that by sowing the first seeds of a new variety of fruit tree, there should be obtained trees always variable in their seeds, because they can no longer escape from the condition, and which are less disposed to return towards a wild state than those produced from seeds of an ancient variety; and as those which tend to a wild state have a less chance of becoming perfect, according to our tastes, than those which are in the open field of vegetation, it is in the seminary of the first seeds of the newest varieties of fruit trees that we should expect to find more perfect parts according to our tastes.

The method by which he has tested the truth of his theory may be briefly stated. He has successively and without interruption sowed the first seed of a pear tree, for instance, for eight generations, always taking the seed of the tree that bore the best fruit, by which he proved that each succeeding generation produced more perfect fruit than the succeeding one.

A similar experiment made upon the apple yielded no other than good fruit in the fourth generation. The stone fruits, as the peach, apricot, plum and cherry, became perfect in a still shorter time: all of them produced good fruits in the third generation.

The experiments made by Mr. Van Mons justify these conclusions: that excellent fruits can be obtained in from 12 to 15 years from the stones of peaches, apricots, plums and cherries; from apples in about 20 years. With regard to pears the difficulty is greater and requires about 36 years. A remarkable fact developed itself in the course of Mr. Van Mons' experiments—it is this—that the tree of each successive planting of the seed yielded fruit in a fewer number of years than the preceding one. For example, the trees from the second sowing of the seed of the first generation, yielded their first fruit at the age of from 10 to 12 years at the mean time—those of the third generation at from 8 to 10 years; those of the 4th generation from 6 to 8 years, those of the fifth generation at 6 years, whereas from the 8th generation he obtained several pear trees at the age of 4 years.

Mr. Van Mons considers it an invariable principle that a graft does not bloom sooner than the parent stock from which it was taken; that it is advantageous to collect the fruit a little before it is fully ripe, from which it is desirable to obtain seed for planting, and to leave it to become perfectly mellow and reach a state of decay before extracting the seed or stones.

He prefers the white thorn to the quince for

stocks for grafting the ancient varieties of pears upon, and says that they grow higher, have a more perfect pyramidal form, and produce fruit nearer the trunk.

Mr. Van Mons says that he has remarked, "that the most excellent of the new varieties of pears introduced by him from seed, least resist the ravages of old age, and become sooner old than the varieties whose birth preceded them, and that they cannot attain an age of half a century without decrepitude. The first of these symptoms is that of bearing less constantly and the fruit ripening later. The decay of the wood, the loss of the beautiful form of the tree, and the alteration of the fruit follows at much later periods. The varieties which have existed but half a century do not suffer from the canker at the ends of the branches, nor from diseases of the bark; the fruit does not crack, is not filled with hard substance, covered with knots, nor insipid, nor dry; the alternates are but a year; their varieties can still be grafted on other trees without their infirmities being augmented, and it will require half a century more to end their sufferings, and the general destruction of the varieties is the only remedy which can be applied to its diseases."

We have thus briefly abstracted the substance of Mr. Van Mons' theory and chiefly confined ourself to the language of the translator, in order that by adhering to the text we might avoid that confusion too often consequent upon mistaking the views of a writer.

TO CURE THE SWELLING OF THE THROAT IN HOGS.

In order to contribute to the usefulness of your valuable periodical, and to inform the public what I find from experience to be an infallible cure for a certain disease in hogs, viz. the swelling of the throat, I herewith send you a receipt for the disease with a desire that you publish the same in your work if you deem it of any import, and the same meets your approbation.

Take of molasses one half pint and a table spoon full of hogs' lard—to this add of brimstone a piece an inch in length. Melt it over the fire, and when cold or in a liquid state, drench the hog with it; and nine times out of ten it will be found to have the desired effect. My hogs were affected with this disease during the past year, and I found the above to be effective when all things else failed.—*Farmers' Register.*

Note by the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.—We have no doubt as to the efficacy of the above prescription, but the trouble of melting the brimstone can just as well be avoided, by substituting flower of sulphur for the roll brimstone, and we have no question that if a tea-spoonful of cayenne or black pepper were added, the pre-

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scription would prove much more prompt in its curative effects. The compound of molasses, hogs' lard and brimstone, can only act in their combined form as aperient and cooling; but if the cayenne should be added, a decided improvement so far as the swelling of the throat may be concerned, would be effected, it would then act as a stimulant upon the indurated glands of the throat, thus giving them resolution and enabling them to resume their wonted action, and take up the superabundant secretions, and thus restore a healthful condition to the affected parts.

OF THE LEAVES OF THE *MAELURA AURANTIA*,
(Osage Orange) AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOSE
OF THE MULBERRY, AS FOOD FOR SILK WORMS.

By M. MATTHEW BONAFOUS, Director of the
Royal Garden of Botany and Agriculture, at
Turin.

Translated for the Farmers' Register from the *Annales de
l'Agriculture Francaise*, of Oct., 1835.

"The following facts—which with more of assurance, promise the attainment of the long desired substitute for the leaves of the mulberry, when the leaves of the latter are destroyed by late frosts—are the more important in this country, because the *maclura aurantia* is a native of North America, and grows naturally in regions where the climate is more rigorous than in the middle Atlantic states. The late frosts that unexpectedly destroy the young leaves of the mulberry, and would leave the silk grower without means of keeping alive his newly hatched worms, are of rare occurrence: but whenever they do occur, without sufficient precautions, the worms must perish—and the whole business of that year will be at an end. Hence the great value of any plant that can furnish a cheap and sufficient substitute for the mulberry, during the short duration of such seasons of scarcity.

There can be no higher European authority on this whole subject than M. Bonafous; but still it would be desirable to have his experiments repeated in this country. We would especially request this of a gentleman in Goochland, who has the Osage orange growing, and to whom we were indebted for the account of it, published at p. 543 of this volume—and to whom we regret to say, this Journal has been indebted for no other original matter, although we have frequently, and with pleasure, copied his communications to other and distant papers. Of such preference, however, we have no right to complain.]

The production of silk has become so fertile a source of riches, that the frosts of spring cannot cause injury to the young leaves of the mulberry, without affecting seriously the interests of agriculture, and of industry in general.

To preserve this tree from the frosts, which so often occur unexpectedly even at the moment when the silk worms are about to come out of the eggs, has induced cultivators to adopt various measures—as planting in the best exposures; heaping earth about the lower part of the trunk in autumn, covering with straw, and throwing manure over the roots, &c. But these precau-

tions are commonly useless, if the frost occurs after the sap of the mulberry is rising.

Researches have also been made to find some plant that could supply the place of mulberry, when late frosts suspend its vegetation. The wild bramble, the rose, the elm, *Pepine vinette*, the maple of Tartary, the Spanish scorzonera, and lastly, the camelina, have been proposed as substitutes; and if experience proves that some of these plants may feed the silk worm, it also proves that they cannot make it produce the glutinous [*resineuse*] matter, considered necessary to the formation of the cocoon.

I was thence induced to believe that it would be difficult to discover a substance both suitable to take the place of the mulberry, and able to resist frosts. However, being at Montpellier, in April, 1834, when the cold of four degrees, (of Reaumur) below zero, injured a great number of mulberry trees, I was curious to study the effects of the cold upon a multitude of plants cultivated in the *Jardin de l'Ecole de Medicine*; and having observed that a tree of the family of the *utricées* (which botanists do not distinguish from the mulberry, except by its flower having a single style,) had resisted this lowering of temperature, while the white mulberry, the black, that of the Philippines [or Chinese] and the mulberry of Constantinople, had not been able to support it, I thought it useful to ascertain whether this tree, recently introduced into Europe under the name of the *Maclura Aurantia*, could be successfully employed for the nourishment of silk worms.

For this purpose I had hatched the eggs of a Syrian variety of silk worms, which I had received, and scarcely had the worms left the eggs, when I formed of them two divisions, which I fed in the same locality, the one with the leaves of the *Maclura*, and the other with those of the white mulberry. The worms fed with the *maclura* had a more rapid growth during the two first ages: but afterwards, the worms fed with mulberry leaves, in their turn, took the superiority over the others, and maintained the superiority up to the time of their climbing. The worms fed with the *maclura*, acquired a greenish tint, which made them easily distinguishable from the others; and although at a later time by seven or eight days, they formed cocoons of a regular structure, and of as firm a texture, as those of the worms fed by mulberry leaves: such were the cocoons of M. Farel, correspondent of the *Société Royale et Central d'Agriculture*, sent me from Montpellier, as soon as he had completed (under the eyes of the agricultural society of Hérault,) the comparative rearing of the two kinds, which my leaving the department had not permitted me to conduct myself, to its termination.

It follows then, from this fact, that the *maclura aurantia*, without offering all the qualities which render the mulberry so well suited for feeding silk worms, presents still a most important advantage, that of not being injured by a degree of cold which the mulberry cannot endure, and of being able to supply its place, until the mulberry shall have put out a second growth of leaves. It is true that I cannot mark the limit at which the *maclura* ceases to vegetate in Europe, however, I can affirm that it has never yet been

injured by freezing in the Botanic Gardens of Paris, of Strasburg, of Geneva, &c., nor in that [of Turin] which is under my direction, where I introduced this tree five or six years ago.

In calling the attention of agriculturists to this first experiment, I would wish to induce those who are engaged in silk culture, to plant some stocks of *maclura*, to supply nourishment to their worms, when the leaves of the mulberry are nipped by frost. A *maclura* of 12 to 15 feet in height, such as that of Montpellier, which served for my experiment, will suffice for feeding, during the two first ages, as many worms as will be produced from two to three ounces of eggs.

Originally from North America, where it grows on the banks of the Missouri, and in the country of Natchez, the *maclura aurantia* rises to 30 feet high, with a diameter of 6 to 8 inches. Its trunk is milk-yielding, and covered with bark that is readily divided into threads, and the branches are flexible, and armed with thorns, which disappear at an adult age, as I have observed on the tree at Montpellier. The roots yield a lively yellow tint. The leaves are alternate, on foot-stalks entire, 5 to 6 inches long, and 2 to 3 wide, oval and acuminate, glossy on the upper surface, and slightly hairy on the lower, of an acrid taste, and becoming dry less quickly than those of the mulberry. The male of flowers forming a lengthened spike, [*chaton*] presents a calyx of four divisions, without corolla, and four stamens. The female flowers, borne upon another stem, have a smaller calyx, without corolla, a thread-like style, hairy, and numerous ovaries united in a spherical spike. The fruit is a pulp with many cells, of the size and color of an orange, good to eat, as some say, but not eatable according to Michaux, to whom we owe the introduction of this tree. Each cell encloses a compressed oval seed.

The *maclura aurantia*, on account of its points of relation to the mulberry of the Osages—the name of a tribe of savages who inhabit Louisiana, and who use its branches to make their bows. It thrives well on both fertile and inferior soils, and is reproduced easily by seeds, by layers, by grafts upon the paper mulberry, (*broussonetia papyrifera*), and still better, by slips of its young branches or roots. In this last mode of multiplication, which I believe the most proper, the roots are cut, when they are nearly the size of the finger, into lengths of 7 or 8 inches; the pieces are planted in a cool and sheltered place, and not leaving but 2 or 3 lines of each above the ground. The plant succeeds equally well as a standard, in a hedge, in shrubbery, or as an espalier.

The utility of the *maclura aurantia*, considered as an auxiliary of the mulberry, its resistance of late frosts, the elegance of its form, the facility with which it can be multiplied, the vigor of its growth, and the pliability of its branches which permits their being applied to various use,—all these qualities assign to it a distinguished rank among the foreign trees, that are the most suitable to enrich our agriculture, and to embellish our country.

Incessant attention is as necessary to the success of a farmer as is well directed exertions, for the best of laborers require watching.

[From the New York Farmer.]

THOUGHTS, ON THE SELECTION, BREEDING, AND FATTENING FOR MARKET, OF NEAT OR HORNED CATTLE.

It will, doubtless, be admitted, that the husbandmen of America, are behind those of some parts of Europe, England, our mother country, in particular, in scientific as well as practical agriculture, especially that branch which appertains to selecting, breeding, and rearing domestic animals; the improved breeds of both horses or neat or horned cattle, in the Island of Great Britain, surpassing at this day, those of any other country in Europe.

Fortunately for us, some spirited agriculturists have, of late years, introduced to the State of New-York, as also other sections of the Union, the most approved breeds of English cattle; but the points which constitute their superior qualifications, and gives them an additional and intrinsic value, are at this day but partially understood; nor do our husbandmen or breeders, with few exceptions, appear to have that knowledge of the subject and discriminating judgment, requisite for the selection of individuals, or making choice of the breeds that will repay them best for their care, and give the largest return for the capital employed, or for the quantity of provender expended in their support, and bringing them to maturity, whether in the light of breeding and rearing in the first stage, or fattening for market in the second.

I have, with peculiar interest, some years past, attended the meetings of the Massachusetts Berkshire, and Brighton Agricultural Fairs, held by the Societies, for the express purpose of inspecting their cattle, and have viewed the stock in many districts of that and other states. Although much credit is due to the gentlemen and breeders of Massachusetts, as also to many in other states, who have displayed great zeal and persevering industry, and in addition expended much money, in the importation of English breeds, favorites of the present day, yet by far the greater part of our farmers have fallen into the prevalent error, of adhering and sacrificing every thing to size, too often emanating from large bones, and disproportioned, corpulent masses, tending to constitute a huge coarse animal, their pride and aim being directed, as it were, to the production of a beast of large dimensions, that will fatten to an extraordinary weight, no matter what the cost, to the exclusion of those valuable qualifications, which constitute profitable stock, such as I shall hereafter endeavor to describe.

Strange as it may appear, it is questionable if even drovers, who are in the constant practice of purchasing fat cattle for the butchers, or for a distant market, are proper judges of the kind of stock to which I allude. Their discernment is directed to an object very different from that of the consideration of the profit and loss account of the breeder or feeder; it wholly consists in estimating from a view of the animal when alive, what it will weigh when arrived at market and there slaughtered, and ascertaining from the handling of certain points, whether the subject is sufficiently fat for the shambles, and to what degree of perfection this fattening process has been

carried. It is no part of their business to calculate what it has cost the breeder to rear an ox of a particular size or kind, or the feeder to make him fat. They care not whether the feeder has incurred a loss or realized a profit; it is sufficient for their purpose, that the animal is fat, and from habit, and almost daily practice, their judgment in this particular, and in estimating weight, becomes mechanical and unerring.

If these drovers presume to offer an opinion as to the selection of the most profitable stock to breed from, or to feed, it is calculated to advance their own interest and that of their constant customers, the butchers, whom it behooves them to please, but by no means, that of breeder or feeder, especially should the latter agree to take a given price by weight when slaughtered, or chance to venture forth to a city market.

I have said, and I repeat it, with a view of impressing what I here advance, on the minds of husbandmen, that the interest of the drovers is amalgamated with that of the butchers, for whom the former buy, but differs widely from that of the farmer or feeder, as to the profits to be derived from cattle when bought and sold by the weight, after being slaughtered, a circumstance very imperfectly understood by farmers, which I shall explain.

In buying and selling by weight, there are two modes practised as to weighing; the one, that of *sinking the offal*, as it is termed, that is, weighing only the *four quarters*, or *carcase*, when dressed, without taking into account the weight of the *hide and tallow*.

The other mode is termed, *weighing all round*, that is, estimating in the aggregate, the weight of *beef, hide and tallow*.

The former mode (of sinking the offal,) is pursued in the city of New York, and some other large cities; the latter method is practised in country towns, and in the country generally.

The hide and tallow are equal in weight to 20 per cent., or one-fifth, of the whole weight of the animal, after being slaughtered and dressed, when well fattened, but if very fat, somewhat more, and is sometimes absurdly called the *fifth quarter*.

It is to be observed, that the New York butcher pays only for the weight of the *four quarters*; that is, the *beef*, or *carcase*, when dressed, and pockets the hide and tallow as clear profit of 20 per cent. even should he retail out the beef on his stall for the same sum that he paid, but he always has a further profit on it. Consequently, the lighter the beef weighs, for which he has to pay, and the heavier the tallow and hide, for which he pays nothing, the greater his profits, and the less those of the feeder.

It is an established fact, well understood by medical men, as also by experienced and scientific feeders, that there is a certain pitch, beyond which the process of fattening cannot be carried, inasmuch as that the system or constitution of the animal, or organs of life, will admit of only a given quantity of fat or suet, whether deposited in the intestines, or mixed throughout the meat; consequently, the more the beef or flesh is interlarded with fat, the less remains to be attached to the intestines, or to add to the weight of what is termed the *caul*; and vice versa.

It is beyond dispute, that those cattle whose flesh is intermixed, marble-like, with fat throughout, weigh heaviest, when dressed, in proportion to the dimensions of the carcase, the beef, owing to that circumstance, being full of nutritious matter; on the other hand, those whose flesh is void of this beautiful red and white, variegated mixture of fat and lean, whose meat cuts up red, and sometimes what is worse, of a dark color, resembling horse-flesh, technically called *lyrey*, weigh lighter in the carcase, or quarters, when dressed, although they may have a larger proportionate weight of caul or gut fat, or rough tallow, in consequence of the fat being more externally and abstractedly lodged in the intestines.

We will suppose that two oxen, when put up to fatten, weighed eight hundred pounds each, beef, hide, and tallow included; the one, of that breed which was disposed to mix or marble the flesh throughout with fat—the other, one of those whose flesh did not become thus variegated, but continued, as before, red, being merely coated on the out and inside with a portion of fat. These two beasts shall be stall fed for six months, each having daily the same allowance of food in quantity, kind, and quality, and in all respects be treated with the same attention. At the expiration of the six months, they are sold to a New-York butcher, at say \$10 per cwt. slaughtered and weighed. Which do you suppose, reader, will give the greatest return to the feeder, for the given quantity of provender which each has consumed? The former, unquestionably—he will weigh much heavier in the beef, that is, the four quarters when dressed, he will have a less ratio of gut fat or rough tallow, and his hide will be thinner, and consequently, lighter than his competitor, he will probably have arrived at the gross weight of 1,300 lbs.—of which aggregate, his beef when dressed, will weigh 1000 lbs., rough tallow or gut fat 200 lbs., hide 100 lbs.—The other bullock, we will venture to say, will not in toto come up to 1,200 lbs. in the following proportions: beef, when dressed, about 850 lbs., rough tallow 200 lbs., hide 110 lbs. making a total of 1,160 lbs. Now the city butcher, who pays only for the beef, gets, as it were, a clear profit of 200 lbs. of tallow, and 100 of hide, upon his payment in the one case of \$100—whereas, in the other, he obtains the like quantity of tallow with 10 lbs. more of hide, for only \$85. It is true, he gets in the first case 100 lbs. the most beef, but this is by no means equal to \$15—the difference in the cost of the two animals, equal to 15 per cent., which, at the same time, is the precise difference to the feeder, in fattening the one or the other of these distinct breeds. But suppose the feeder, in place of selling to a city butcher, is situate remote from any large town, and disposes of his cattle for packing or barreling, where the custom is to weigh “all round,” as it is termed, taking into the estimate the gross weight of beef, hide and tallow. The same argument here prevails, the aggregate weight of the ox which intermixes the flesh and suet being the greatest. This position may appear to rest upon naked assertion, but it is a theory well known to all cattle feeders of experience, that animals of this last description fatten most quickly, and come to the greatest weight upon a given quan-

tity of food. Let the breeder and feeder of cattle bear in mind, that all live stock are mere machines, made use of by the husbandman to convert provender into money, consequently that which produces the largest sum in return for a given quantity of provender expended, is the best. Here, then, is the basis upon which the cattle dealer or farmer is to rest his choice.

There are certain rules to be adhered to in this branch of the agriculturist's pursuits, without a strict observance of which, he will waste his time and employ his capital to little purpose, at all events, will never bring his stock to that excellence so much desired, and so easily to be attained. Numbers are not so much to be sought after, as a well chosen stock proportioned to the means of support; a few, well attended to, will afford a surer, as well as a greater profit, a large number worse fed, and occasionally neglected; for it is a maxim to be strictly observed, that condition gained, ought never to be lost, or even allowed in the least to recede.

In making selection of a breeding stock, there are four qualifications to be minutely attended to; these may be considered the four points of perfection:—1st, beauty of form; 2d, utility of form; 3d, texture or grain of the flesh; 4th, the fattening quality, or propensity to become fat quickly, and at an early age.

By beauty of form is meant that symmetry or due proportion throughout the frame, which constitutes strength, agility and facility of movement, which though much to be desired, is not to be sought after to the exclusion, or interference with what is termed *utility of form*, which the care and discernment of eminent breeders have constituted, by improving the principal parts, or prime cuts of the carcass, when offered for sale on the butcher's stall, both as to quantity and quality, and in the same ratio decreasing the coarse and offal parts.

Texture or grain of the flesh, is the difference between coarse open, or lyrey, or black flesh, and fine close grained meat, of a lively, bright red color.

The fattening quality, and the disposition to become quickly fat, and at an early age, is an indispensable requisite to the agriculturist; upon this qualification his loss or gain, in a great measure depends; and this so essentially requisite, is innate.

The discriminating judgment, unremitting attention and perseverance, during many years of that celebrated breeder, the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishly, in Leicestershire, England, produced an improvement in both cattle and sheep unprecedented. His cattle were of the kind designated as the Lancashire Long Horns, from their having long and very slender horns, and by way of distinction from another race, their rivals and competitors for favor, called the Short Horns, Durham, Teeswater, or Holderness breed.

The most eminent breeders for many years, differed as to the preference of these two classes. During the lifetime of Mr. Bakewell, owing no doubt to his superior management, and unequalled talent at selection and crossing, the Long Horns, may be said to have borne the sway.—Yet, notwithstanding his success and example, other spirited agriculturists, distinguished for their judgment and foresight, particularly those resi-

ding in the Bishopric of Durham, and that fertile district in the northern parts of Yorkshire through which the river Tees flows, could not be induced to yield the palm to the long-horned race. Of these eminent breeders was Charles Colling, Esq., of Kelton, Robert Colling, Esq., of Brampton near Darlington, in the county of Durham, James Brown, of Aldborough near Darlington, John Nicholson, of Gipton near Leeds, Mr. Charge, near Richmond in Yorkshire, Thomas Thackeray, of Pickhill near Bedale, J. Wade, of Cinderly, Mr. Weatherill, of Fieldhead, &c., practical men of great science, who, differing with Mr. Bakewell in their selections, have, by perseverance and superior judgment, brought the short-horn breed to a degree of perfection, surpassing in beauty, utility and profit, all other cattle of the present day—yielding a larger supply of milk, feeding to greater weight, having a propensity to become fat at an early age, affording fine grained meat, beautifully intermixed with fat throughout, having thin hides, carrying their greatest weight in their hind quarters, and the choice pieces when cut up, yielding a just proportion of tallow, having small bones, with fine clean heads and light necks, void of that great coarse gullet and dew-lap generally the property of heavy cattle; affording a less proportion of coarse meat of little value when exposed for sale on the butcher's stall, and less offal, than any other breed, a thing in itself of great consideration, for if the fatterer of cattle feeds a bullock that is by nature coarse, having, before the fattening process commences, a large proportion of weight in these offal parts of little value when killed and cut up, and the animal gains 50 per cent weight, in being fattened, the offal or coarse parts will increase in the same ratio, as the prime peices, and thus the feeder will have expended provender in increasing the weight of an undue proportion of offal and meat, in place of that doubly valuable; in addition to which, in the fine formed or fine pointed bullock, will always be found a disposition to throw up flesh and become fat much sooner, and at a less charge for provender than the coarser made animal.

I have now, Mr. Editor, endeavoured briefly to show the advantage to be derived from the possession of this improved short-horned race of cattle, which the breeders of Kentucky and Ohio have happily introduced, a fine specimen of which those of Ohio will have an opportunity of viewing, upon the farm of Mr. Lewis Beach, in the town of Lebanon, in Warren county, about twenty miles from Cincinnati.

Should the foregoing remarks be deemed of interest or utility, I may be induced to extend them.

AN OLD BREEDER OF CATTLE.

TILLING ORCHARDS.

There are advantages and disadvantages in tilling an orchard. In tilling ground, trees are the most vigorous and thrifty; and it seems to be in a measure necessary to plough a few years to give the young trees a start. Yet even at this period great care is required not to cut the roots with the plough. But when the trees have acquired six or eight years growth and the roots become extended, still greater precaution is necessary, or the injury becomes serious. It is not

altogether the large roots that are so liable to be cut, for these are often below the plough, but the innumerable fibres that spread in every direction, which escape the ploughman's notice, but which are literally the mouths that convey food to the plant. My practice has been, when an orchard is to be ploughed, to proceed first to dig the ground sufficiently with the spade, about the tree, two or three feet in breadth, and so many yards lengthwise of the furrows, so that there shall be no balk, and to run the plough shallow near the dug part; and when the orchard is in grass, to dig circles round the trees after harvest, both to facilitate growth, and to prevent injury in winter from moles. There is no less caution necessary in using the spade than the plough, to preserve the roots entire. It is a good practice to cut the grass close with a hoe, and then to strew rotten chip dung, if mixed with a little lime the better, about the tree.—*New England Farmer.*

EMANCIPATION.

Condition of the Descendants of a number of emancipated slaves in Prince Edward county. To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

RICHMOND, MARCH 23d, 1856.

You expressed a wish (page —, vol. 3d,) to obtain information in relation to the history of the emancipated slaves in Prince Edward; I presume those emancipated by the late Richard Randolph more especially.

More than twenty-five years ago, I think they were liberated, at which time they numbered about one hundred and were settled upon small parcels of land of 10 to 25 acres to each family. As long as the habits of industry, which they had acquired while slaves, lasted, they continued to increase in numbers, and lived in some degree of comfort—but as soon as this was lost, and most of those who had been many years in slavery either died or became old and infirm, and a new race, raised in idleness and vice, sprang up, they began not only to be idle and vicious, but to diminish instead of increasing, and have continued to diminish in numbers very regularly every year.—and that too without emigration; for they have almost without exception, remained together in the same situation as at first placed, to this day.

Idleness, poverty, and dissipation, are the agents which continue to diminish their numbers and to render them wretched in the extreme, as well as a great pest, and heavy tax upon the neighborhood in which they live. There is so little of industry, and so much of dissipation amongst them, that it is impossible that the females can rear their families of children—and the consequence is, that they prostitute themselves, and consequently have few children—and the operations of time, profligacy, and disease, more than keep pace with any increase among them. Whilst they are a very great pest and heavy tax upon the community, it is most obvious, they themselves are infinitely worsted by the exchange from slavery to liberty—if, indeed, their condition deserves that name.

JAMES MADISON.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.—The following facts are not only creditable to the female industry of the country, but conclusively prove that female labor, when judiciously applied receives its full reward. Last summer a venerable matron of Franklin county, Pa. seventy-six years of age, with the aid of a girl, in five weeks made and sold silk to the amount of \$68, besides attending to the ordinary duties of her household. Two young ladies in the same county, in about six weeks, made silk, sufficient for 400 skeins of sewing silk, which, at five cents a skein, amounted to \$200.

There are growing in the town of Hebron in this state, eight White mulberry trees from ten to twelve years old, from which silk was made the last summer by two young ladies of Mansfield. They spent five or six weeks in Hebron, and after paying all expenses of board, &c. carried home \$60. Another young lady in Mansfield made silk the last summer at the halves. She made and reeled in nine weeks twenty pounds, worth at least \$4.50 a pound. By this it will be seen that her share amounted to \$45, and that she received \$5 a week for her labor.—*Silk Culturist.*

[From the New-York Farmer.]

GREAT SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

MR. MINOR—SIR—Being an admirer as well as a breeder of the "Improved Durham Short Horned" Cattle, I attended the late public sale of J. Hare Powell's celebrated stock, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers, in all twenty-five, from eight days to ten years of age.

The animals were turned on to his lawn, in front of his mansion, and seemed conscious of their superiority, as they moved about with all the majesty imaginable.—They were in fine condition, and showed off to the best advantage.

"Whatever differences of opinion may prevail respecting the comparative merits of our several breeds of cattle," says a writer on cattle, "it must be admitted, that the short horns present themselves to notice under circumstances of peculiar interest. Possessing in an eminent degree a combination of qualities, which have generally been considered incompatible, and rendered irresistibly attractive to the eye, by their splendid frames and beautifully varied colors, it is not surprising that they have realized for their breeders enormous sums of money; and that throughout our own island, and in every foreign country where agriculture is attended to, they are in increasing request."

The auctioneer's hammer has unequivocally tested the estimation in which this very superior breed of cattle are held, and I regret to say that Ohio and Kentucky are to receive pretty much all the benefits from them. Although the prices would seem high to some, still, they are much below what the same strain of blood could be purchased for in England. I had an opportunity of examining those imported by the Ohio company last August, and think they would suffer in comparison with Mr. Powell's herd, although they were beef.

Below is a catalogue of Mr. Powell's sale of "Improved Durham Short Horned" cattle, at Powelton, April 25th, 1836.

| No. | Names. | Dam. | Sire. | Price. | By whom purchased. |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Mandane, | Mary Ann, | Richmond, | \$600. | Mr. White of Kentucky. |
| 2. | Mandane II., 2 years, | Mandane. | Bertram, | 510. | Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky. |
| 3. | Ohio, 17 months, | Mandane, | Mercutio, | 700. | Mr. Smith of Ohio. |
| 4. | Belina II., 5 years, | Belina, | Malcolm, | 560. | Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky. |
| 5. | Belina III, calf, | Belina, | Bertram, | 390. | Mr. Neff, of Ohio. |
| 6. | Bertram II., 2 years, | Belina, II., | Bertram, | 500. | Mr. Cruger, Virginia. |
| 7. | Desdmona II., 2 years, | Zulmda, | Bertram, | 580. | Mr. Martin, of Kentucky. |
| 8. | Bertram IV., 5 weeks, | Desdmona II., | Bertram II. | 260. | J. Purvis, of Penn. |
| 9. | Virginia II. 2 years, | Lucella, | Bertram, | 500. | Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky. |
| 10. | Virginia III., 2 years, | Lucella II., | Bertram, | 440. | J. Purvis, of Penn. |
| 11. | Florinda II., 3 years, | Florinda, | Bertram, | 590. | Mr. Brent, of Kentucky. |
| 12. | Adonis, 1½ years, | Belina II. | Mercutio, | 260. | Mr. Denning, of Penn. |
| 13. | Blockley, 10 months, | Virginia II., | Bertram II., | 305. | Mr. Martin, of Kentucky. |
| 14. | Labin, 10 months, | Virginia III., | Bertram II., | 205. | Mr. Morgan, of Conn. |
| 15. | Denton II., 10 months, | Florinda II., | Bertram, II., | 510. | Dr. H. Thayer, of Penn. |
| 16. | Burletta, 3 years, | Burletta, | Bertram, | 340. | Mr. Martin, of Kentucky. |
| 17. | Ruby II., 3 years, | | Bertram, | 290. | Mr. Brent, of Kentucky. |
| 18. | Defiance, 9 months | Ruby II., | Bertram, II., | 290. | Mr. Barney, of Penn. |
| 19. | Frolic, 30 months, | Lady Beauty, | Bertram, | 320. | Bid in by Mr. Powel. |
| 20. | Powelton, calf, | Burletta II., | Bertram II., | 180. | Mr. Harris, of N. Jersey. |
| 21. | Daphne, | Coquette, | Wye Comet, | 100. | Mr. Neff, of Kentucky. |
| 22. | Daphne II., 2 years, | Daphne, | Emperor, | 180. | Mr. Barney of Penn. |
| 23. | York Belle, 2 years, | Martha, | Emperor, | 155. | Mr. Barney of Penn. |
| 24. | Mandane III., 8 weeks, | Mandane, | Bertram II., | 150. | Mr. White of Kentucky. |
| 25. | Oscola V., 8 days, | Virginia III., | Bertram II., | 120. | Mr. Martin, of Kentucky. |

\$8850

Here is an average of three hundred and fifty-four dollars per head, and one-third of them less than one year old. This, I believe, was the greatest sale of Durham cattle ever made in this country.

[From the Indiana Aurora.]

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA.

Gentlemen: As your society was formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of Agriculture generally, in the state, I submit to your consideration a sketch of the English method of hedge and ditch fencing, and a few observations on the benefits likely to accrue from the introduction of that method of fencing in this state.

The Method of raising Thorn Plants.

The seed is sown in rows about a hoe's breadth apart, so that the plants can be hoed and kept clean. When the plants have had a summer's growth, they are fit for planting out in fences. Fences are made in various ways, but the way that they are commonly made, is, to make a ditch, say three feet wide at the top, two feet deep, and sloping on both sides to about sixteen inches wide at the bottom. All the earth that is thrown out of the ditch is thrown on that side that is intended to be enclosed. It will now be a tolerable fence, being something more than four and a half feet from the bottom or opposite side of the ditch to the top of the thrown up earth. The thorn planted when, and as the ditch is made. Lay the plants on the solid ground horizontally, about four inches apart, with their tops towards the end of the ditch. Then the first layer of earth is laid on them, it is trampled down firmly, that the plants may the more readily take root. The fence will still be incomplete until the thorns grow sufficiently to make it so: in the meantime, a hedge of bushwood is made along the top of the thrown up earth, which will last six or seven years. By that time the thorn if it has been properly tended, will have grown sufficiently strong to be a complete fence of itself; or a temporary fence might be made by driving a row of stakes down

along the top of the thrown up earth, about two feet apart, and winding brushwood in them. This is called *stake and rider*: or stakes might be placed in the ditch; and short stakes on the other side of the fence, and staked and ridered. Either of these temporary fences to be seven feet high from the bottom of the ditch. Forest trees are planted along the fence about a rod apart; and there are also ten or twelve trees planted in the corner of each field; these will, in the course of a few years be sufficient for all the purposes required on a farm.

To give a view of this improvement, take for example a quarter section of land, divide it into sixteen ten acre fields; suppose the cost of making the fence to be twenty-five cents a rod; and I think it might be made for that sum, it would amount to four hundred dollars. And if trees were planted a rod apart along these fences, there would be sixteen hundred trees; and ten in each corner of the fields, would be six hundred and forty more, or two thousand two hundred and forty in all. But double that quantity might be planted at first, and thinned out as they were needed. A farm so improved, would be like an elegantly laid out garden; but the most important advantage would be, the land being made dryer by the ditching, would become more healthy. And how many thousands of acres of valuable land would be brought into a state of successful cultivation. It would also increase the value of that which is now in cultivation. I do not know of any other improvement that would have so great a tendency to develop the riches of the soil, and thereby add to the resources of the State. I think I might hazard the assertion that by the improvement of hedge and ditch fencing, one fourth more land would be brought into cultivation. And this mode of fence

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ing must ultimately be adopted, in consequence of the scarcity of timber to construct fences in the usual way. It will not be then a matter of choice but of necessity. It may be asked, why do not farmers adopt the improvement of their own account? The answer is obvious: they do not know how these fences are made or managed. The introduction of improvements by those who do not fully understand them, is necessarily attended with expenses and difficulties, and it would hardly justify an individual to make an experiment on such a scale as would be a fair test for the introduction. But admitting it succeeded to his expectation, all that could be reasonably expected from it, would be, to set an example to his neighbors; and it would not be likely to contribute much to bring it into general use; whereas, by the influence of an enlightened society, the improvement might become general in a few years; therefore I believe it to be the duty, as well as the interest, of the agricultural society of Indiana, to exert its influence to introduce this important improvement into this state. I would go farther,—I think the society ought either to offer premiums for the introduction of thorn nurseries into the State, or to establish a thorn nursery itself, and employ an intelligent nurseryman to raise the thorn; show purchasers specimens of fences with an account of the cost of constructing, and method of managing them. County Agricultural Societies might also co-operate with the State Society, by offering premiums for the best thorn fence in their respective counties.

Should the Society see proper to adopt measures to introduce this improvement into the State, and I cannot conceive any reason why it should not, it would be necessary for it to obtain as much information on the subject as possible. For this purpose, I would suggest that the Society correspond with Sir John Sinclair, the able editor of the Farmers' Magazine, published in Edinburgh, in Scotland, (if he is still alive,) from whom ample information would be obtained.

When we consider the great quantity of timber that would be saved and produced, the advantage would be great; but it would be of more advantage in the prairies, a considerable part of which cannot be settled for want of timber, and to the wet land, that would be laid dry and rendered fit for agricultural purposes, or valuable for meadows. For the attainment of these objects, to say nothing of the beneficial effect it would have on the health of the citizens, certainly merits your attention, besides, the citizens look to you to take the lead in these improvements. Trusting these suggestions may meet your approbation,

I remain, yours respectfully,

ROBERT WATTS.

Jefferson, Clinton Co. Jan. 6, 1836.

WEST HARTFORD WHEAT.—We are told that the West Hartford Wheat mentioned in the Farmer for May, was part of the produce of a very large field, which averaged thirty-three bushels to the acre. Where is the farmer in the far-famed Genesee country, or in Illinois, who is doing a better business than to raise such crops in Vermont? What would the reader say if

we should assure him that the man who raised this crop had last year a clear profit from his farm amounting to several hundred dollars more than the Governor's salary, and to more than his whole property was worth ten years ago; and that this prosperity is entirely the result of farming in Vermont? We think it more likely than not, that any one should take the trouble to inquire, would find it so.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Anniversary meeting, June 21, 1836.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts made a report, which was concurred in.

The several committees on awarding premiums for articles exhibited during the last year, made their reports, which were concurred in.

The committee appointed to propose a list of premiums for the ensuing year, made a report, which was concurred in.

A committee consisting of GIDEON B. SMITH, ZEBULON WATERS and B. I. COHEN, were appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws.

EDWARD M. GREENWAY was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

The committee on Vegetables report the following awards of premiums, according to the terms and list published, for articles exhibited from the 6th of June, 1835, to the 18th June, 1836.

To W. McBurney for the best cauliflowers \$5 00
 " James Stranoch, do forced lettuce 3 00
 " Thomas Dixon, do open ground do. 2 00
 " Richard Valentine, do do ground rhubarb 3 00
 " Thomas French, do beets 3 00
 " Caleb Whittemore, do cape broccoli 3 00
 " Thomas Kehoe, do celery 3 00
 " William Feast, do egg plants 3 00
 " Thomas Dixon, do tomatoes 3 00
 " Peter Coombs, do salsify 3 00
 " James Maidlow, do pickling cucumbers 3 00
 " Thomas Dixon, do Lima beans 3 00
 " Peter Nantz, do crooked neck squash 3 00
 " Wm. McBurney, do early York cabbages 3 00
 " Edmund Kean, do early potatoes 3 00
 " Thomas Kehoe, do mushrooms 5 00
 " F. E. McHenry, do onions from seed 3 00
 " Edmund Kean, do asparagus, the amateur premium of 10 00
 " John Feast for his new variety of cucumber, called the "superb Long Green;" a specimen of which measured two feet seven inches, a discretionary premium of 3 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

The committee of Fruit report the following awards of premiums according to the terms and list published, for articles exhibited from the 6th June, 1835, to the 18th June, 1836:

To Samuel Feast, jr. for the best strawberries \$3 00
 " Richard Valentine, do gooseberries 4 00
 " Caleb Whittemore, do raspberries 2 00
 " Richard Valentine, do grapes 5 00
 " Mrs. Forney, do plums 3 00
 " Wesley Hancock, do early apples 3 00
 " H. V. Somerville, do early peaches 5 00
 " Mrs. H. Birkhead, do apricots 2 00
 " Robt. Gilmore, Sen. do figs 3 00

" Henry Thompson, do cantaloupes 2 00
 " Henry Moore, do pears 10 00
 " Peter Coombs a discretionary premium for his late pears 3 00
 " Miss E. Schröder a discretionary premium for her fine Spanish chestnuts 3 00
 " Gen. T. M. Forman a discretionary premium for his late cherry 3 00

REPORT ON THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The committee on the Ornamental Department report the following award of premiums:

For the best collection of camellia japonicas, including the greatest number of kinds and finest bloom to Saml. Feast \$10 00
 For the best seedling camellia japonica, to Zebulon Waters 10 00
 Do collection of dahlias to John Feast 5 00
 Do seedling dahlias to Gideon B. Smith 5 00
 Do azeleas to Edward Kurtz 5 00
 Do amaryllises to Edward Kurtz 3 00
 Do collection of pelargoniums to J. Feast 3 00
 Do seedling pelargoniums to Z. Waters 3 00
 Do China roses in open ground to S. Feast 2 00
 Do chrysanthemums to Mrs. Geo. H. Keer 2 00
 Do carnations, including seedlings, to Z. Waters 2 00
 Do Tulips to Thomas Edmondson 2 00
 Do Hyacinths to Mrs. B. I. Cohen 2 00
 Do primula polyanthus to Samuel Feast 2 00
 Do collection of succulents in bloom to the Gardener of St. Mary's College 5 00
 Do collection of herbaceous plants to Jno. Feast 3 00
 For the finest and rarest exotic, the amateur premium to Samuel Feast 10 00
 A discretionary premium to William Wilson for his fine seedling dahlia, the Huntingdon 5 00

By a resolution of the Society of the 4th of June, 1836, the premiums awarded as above, will be distributed to the several successful competitors at the Fall exhibition.

OFFICERS.—At an election held at the anniversary meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, on the 21st of June, the following officers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year, viz.

B. I. COHEN, President.

Zebulon Waters,

Joseph King, Jr.

John P. Kennedy,

Thos. Edmondson,

Gideon B. Smith, Cor. Secretary.

Gustavus, Smith, Rec. Secretary.

Edward Kurtz, Treasurer.

COUNCIL.

Samuel Feast, James Carroll, Jr.
 Wm. G. Thomas, Geo. Duncan,
 John Feast, Geo. H. Keerle,
 Dr. R. W. Hall, Peter Coombs,
 E. W. Colburn, Edward Keen,
 Dr. J. J. Cohen, Caleb Whittemore,
 J. P. Kraft, Dr. Rogers Hoffman,
 J. B. Morris, Robt. A. Taylor,
 Chas. E. Wethered, Henry Rodewald,
 Henry Schröder, Wm. Worthington,
 Dr. Julius T. Ducatel, James Maidlow,
 Henry Didier,

GIDEON B. SMITH Cor. Sec'y.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

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|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| BEANS, white field,..... | bushel. | 1 75 | — |
| CATTLE, on the hoof,..... | 100lbs. | 7 60 | 8 50 |
| CORN, yellow,..... | bushel. | 79 | 80 |
| " White,..... | " | 77 | 78 |
| COTTON, Virginia,..... | pound. | — | — |
| North Carolina,..... | " | — | — |
| Upland,..... | " | 184 | 20 |
| FEATHERS,..... | pound. | 50 | 52 |
| FLAXSEED,..... | bushel. | — | 1 50 |
| FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam. | barrel. | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| Do. do. baker's,..... | " | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| Do. do. Superfine,..... | " | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| Superfine, st. in good de'd | " | 6 87 | 7 00 |
| " wagon price,..... | " | 6 75 | 6 87 |
| City Mills, extra,..... | " | — | 7 25 |
| Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. | " | — | 6 87 |
| Susquehanna,..... | " | 6 87 | — |
| Rye,..... | " | 4 75 | 4 87 |
| Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds. | hhd. | 19 50 | — |
| do. in bbls. | bbl. | — | 4 37 |
| GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,..... | bushel. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Timothy (herds of the north) | " | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Orchard,..... | " | none | 2 50a3 |
| Tall meadow Oat,..... | " | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Herds, or red top,..... | " | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| HAY, in bulk,..... | ton. | — | 20 00 |
| HEMP, country, dew rotted,..... | pound. | 6 | 7 |
| " water rotted,..... | " | 7 | 8 |
| HOGS, on the hoof,..... | 100lb. | — | 8 00 |
| Slaughtered,..... | " | — | — |
| HORN—first sort,..... | pound. | 16 | — |
| second,..... | " | 14 | — |
| refuse,..... | " | 12 | — |
| LIME,..... | bushel. | 35 | 37 |
| MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,..... | " | — | — |
| OATS,..... | " | 40 | 45 |
| PEAS, red eye,..... | bushel. | — | — |
| Black eye,..... | " | 1 12 | — |
| Lady,..... | " | — | — |
| PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,..... | ton. | 4 00 | 4 25 |
| Ground,..... | barrel. | 1 50 | — |
| PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,..... | bushel. | — | — |
| RICE,..... | pound. | 3 | 4 |
| RYE,..... | bushel. | 78 | 80 |
| Susquehanna,..... | " | — | — |
| Tobacco, crop, common,..... | 100 lbs | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| " brown and red,..... | " | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| " fine red,..... | " | 7 00 | 9 00 |
| " wrappery, suitable | " | — | — |
| " for segars,..... | " | 5 00 | 10 00 |
| " yellow and red,..... | " | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| " good yellow,..... | " | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| " fine yellow,..... | " | 12 00 | 16 00 |
| Seconds, as in quality, .. | " | 4 25 | 5 00 |
| " ground leaf,..... | " | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| Virginia,..... | " | 7 00 | 14 00 |
| Rappahannock,..... | " | — | — |
| Kentucky,..... | " | 8 00 | 14 00 |
| WHEAT, white,..... | bushel. | — | 1 60 |
| Red,..... | " | 1 50 | 1 55 |
| WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. | gallon. | 34 | 35 |
| " in hhds. | " | 33 | 33½ |
| " wagon price,..... | " | 31 | — |
| WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, | 100 lbs | 1 25 | — |
| To Wheeling,..... | " | 1 50 | — |
| Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,... | pound. | 55 to 68 | 30 32 |
| Full Merino,..... | " | 48 55 | 28 30 |
| Three fourths Merino,..... | " | 45 48 | 26 28 |
| One half do. | " | 40 45 | 24 26 |
| Common & one fourth Meri. | " | 36 40 | 22 24 |
| Pulled,..... | " | 38 40 | 22 24 |

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The scab in wheat—notice of sale of Mr. Powel's stock of cattle—theory of Van Mons as to the mode of obtaining excellent fruit from seed—cure for swelling of the throat in hogs—the *Maclura Aurantia* a substitute for the mulberry for silk worms—thoughts on selection, &c. of horned cattle—tilling orchards—Mr. Madison's letter on effects of emancipation—female industry—great sale of Mr. Powel's Durham cattle—method of raising thorn plants—West Hartford wheat—annual report of Maryland Horticultural Society—prices current, advertisements.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

| | PER. | FROM. | TO. |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| APPLES,..... | barrel. | — | — |
| BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.... | pound. | 15 | 17 |
| Shoulders,..... do. | " | 12 | — |
| Middlings,..... do. | " | 13 | 14 |
| Assorted, country,..... | " | 11 | 13½ |
| BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. | " | 25 | 31 |
| Roll,..... | " | 20 | 20 |
| CIDER,..... | barrel. | — | — |
| CALVES, three to six weeks old.... | each. | 4 50 | 6 00 |
| COWS, new milch,..... | " | 25 00 | 50 00 |
| Dry,..... | " | 9 00 | 12 00 |
| CORN MEAL, for family use,..... | 100lbs. | 1 75 | 1 81 |
| CHOP RYE,..... | " | 1 75 | 1 81 |
| Eggs,..... | dozen. | — | 12 |
| FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel. | 10 00 | — | — |
| No. 2,..... | " | 9 50 | — |
| Herrings, salted, No. 1,..... | " | 3 37 | — |
| Mackerel, No. 2,..... No. 3 | " | — | — |
| Cod, salted,..... | cwt. | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| LARD,..... | pound. | 15 | 17 |

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

| | | VIRGINIA. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| U. S. Bank,..... | par | Farmers Bank of Virginia 1a2 |
| Branch at Baltimore,..... | do | Bank of Virginia,..... do |
| Other Branches,..... | do | Branch at Fredericksburg do |
| MARYLAND. | | Petersburg,..... do |
| Banks in Baltimore,..... | par | Norfolk,..... do |
| Hagerstown,..... | 3a | Winchester,..... do |
| Fredesick,..... | do | Lynchburg,..... do |
| Westminster,..... | do | Danville,..... do |
| Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do | do | Bank of the Valley,..... do |
| Do. payable at Easton,..... | do | Branch at Romney,..... 1 |
| Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis. | do | Do. Charlestown, do |
| Cumberland,..... 3a | do | Do. Leesburg,..... do |
| Millington,..... do | do | Wheeling Banks,..... 3a4 |
| DISTRICT. | | Ohio Banks, generally 3a4 |
| Washington,..... | Banks, 1. | New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2 |
| Georgetown,..... | do | New York City,..... 3a |
| Alexandria,..... | do | New York State,..... 2a3 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | Massachusetts,..... 2a2½ |
| Philadelphia,..... 1a | do | Connecticut,..... 2a2½ |
| Chambersburg,..... 2a | do | New Hampshire,..... 2a2½ |
| Gettysburg,..... do | do | Maine,..... 2a2½ |
| Pittsburg,..... 2a2½ | do | Rhode Island,..... 2a2½ |
| York,..... 1a | do | North Carolina,..... 3a3½ |
| Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2 | do | South Carolina,..... 3a3½ |
| Delaware [under 5]..... 3a4 | do | Georgia,..... 3a4 |
| Do [over 5]..... 1a2 | do | New Orleans,..... 6 |
| Michigan Banks,..... 5a | do | |
| Canadian do. 5a | do | |

DURHAM & DEVON CATTLE.

PURE animals of the above breeds always for sale by the editor of this paper. June 28

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY in Philadelphia, (No. 5, SOUTH FIFTH-STREET.)

THE Subscriber continues to purchase and sell on commission, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Asses, and other domestic animals of choice breeds or qualities, suitable for breeders.

He has now on register for sale, the following animals, viz:

VERY VALUABLE SWINE.

One boar and three sows, of the genuine Norfolk thin rined breed, one year old and upwards.

Also, five sows and four boars of the Philadelphia white breed—some nine and the rest twelve months old. Most of the sows of both kinds are supposed to be in pig.

Price twelve and a half cents per pound.

FIRST RATE JACKS AND JENNETS.

Two Jacks and three Jennets, of the largest size and best blood, of good ages, and remarkable fine breeders.—The Jacks are near 14 hands high, and the Jennets 13 hands and upwards. Two of the Jennets are in foal by an imported Maltese Jack, full 14 hands high. Besides these, which are such animals as can seldom be obtained, the subscriber can at all times procure to order good Jacks and Jennets at fair prices.

CHOICE CATTLE.

Several bulls, cows and heifers, of the Improved Dur-

ham Short Horn breed, with indisputable and excellent pedigree, are for sale at prices much below those recently obtained in this vicinity for animals in no respect better.

MERINO AND BAKEWELL SHEEP.

The subscriber has made ample arrangements to meet this summer the numerous demands upon him for choice breeders of the above kinds.

All orders sent him early, say previous to the first of August next, will be filled promptly from the best flocks in this region, which are believed to be equal to any in the Union.

SHORT WHEAT.

The subscriber is sole agent for the sale of this year's crop of this most extraordinary variety of Polish wheat, for a description of which see Farmer & Gardener, vol. 2, page 164. Price \$5 a bushel. Orders must be forwarded before the end of July, and the wheat must be paid for on delivery.

All letters not containing orders ought to be post paid and directed to J. IRVIN HITCHCOCK, June 1 ew3t Philadelphia

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c., none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are 250 bushels Garden Peas of various sorts. 95 bushels Dwarf and Pole Beans.

2000 lbs. Cabbage Seeds. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the Scotch Early York, London Battersea, Flat Dutch, Globe Savoy, Early Harvest, &c.

150 lbs. Cucumber seed, about 12 sorts, among which are Keene's Long Green, Long Green Turkey, &c.

1800 lbs. Radish seeds—principally of Short top Scarlet, Yellow and Red Turnip.

300 lbs. Beet and Mangel wurzel seed.

50 lbs. Green Curled Borecole, or Scotch Kale, purple curled—blue curled, &c.

35 lbs. Cauliflower and Broccoli—best European sorts. 200 lbs. Carrot seed—for garden and field.

75 lbs. Lettuce seed—the curled Silecia, large white or Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.

270 lbs. Onion seed—several French and American sorts. Also—Tart Rhubarb seed, Tomato, Egg plant, Squash, Black and Orange Salsify, Spinach, Peppers, Okra, Egg Leek, Cress, Celery, Endive, &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 bush. English and Italian Rye grass seed. 50 do Green Sward grass, for yards, &c.

1,200 lbs. Scarlet Trefoil or clover, *Trifolium incarnatum* 800 lbs. Lucerne or French clover.

50 bush. English and Poland oats.

250 lbs. Skinkless or Huskless oats—new—great product. 150 bush. best English and American Early Potatoes.

100 lbs. Gama Grass seed—this grass bears cutting every 15 days, and of course the product is immense.

50 bush. White and Yellow Field corn.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedsman,

Light st. near Pratt.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass Roots, just received. Price \$2 per 100. This grass still retains its high character for soil and great products. Also in store, a few pounds of GAMA GRASS SEED. Price \$6 per pound or 50c. per ounce. And will be for sale in a few days, 1300 Double Dahlia FLOWER

ROOTS, embracing all the finest and most rare sorts. Price 50 a 75 cents, \$1, 1 50 a \$2 each. A liberal discount will be made when one dozen or more are taken.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. Light, near Pratt st. wharf.